



Cuckfield Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1963

BY

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.)

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Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.

1964

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OAKLANDS,

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 1301

HAYWARDS HEATH.

October, 1964.

To the: Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Urban District Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1963.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 21,300, an increase of 460 over the previous year. The natural increase in population (excess of births over deaths) remained negative as in the previous few years (minus 74), but this decline was more than adequately balanced by the continued expansion of the district as a residential area. The corrected birth rate increased slightly to 16.18, and of the total live births, 6.5 per cent. were illegitimate, the highest figure recorded during the past five years. The infant mortality rate was 13.11 infant deaths under one year per thousand live births and, of the four deaths that occurred during the year, all took place during the first week of life. The still birth rate was considerably less than last year but the perinatal mortality rate (19.54), though much lower than the national figure, was only slightly less than last year due to the increased early neonatal rate (number of deaths during the first week of life). The maternal mortality rate was again nil.

The corrected death rate was 11.02. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 15 of this report.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

In July a full report on the above was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee. The latter accepted in principle the fluoridation of water supplies as a positive step towards improved dental health and in due course the Council informed the County Council of its support in this matter.*

The adoption of fluoridation of water supplies in this country has been hindered by a vociferous but well organised minority, who have exploited the almost pathological tendency on the part of some people to allow themselves to be frightened out of their wits by any new measure for the public good.

At the present time the National Pure Water Association, in itself a misnomer, is endeavouring to sow the seeds of doubt in the minds of the people, and councils that had previously decided to go ahead, are wavering in the face of pressure from a minority of public opinion. The emotional appeal of the anti-fluoridationists is overwhelming and their literature abounds with half truths and quotations (often out of context), from the medical press. If their claims are to be believed the half million persons in this country who are resident in areas where a high level of natural fluoride persists (e.g. Maldon in Essex where the level is five times that of the recommended optimum) must be presumed to have a very uncertain future. To the best of my knowledge the press has not yet reported a mass exodus from Maldon or other high fluoride areas, which is hardly surprising as the life expectancy is not less in Maldon nor the incidence of disease higher there than in areas in which the concentration of fluoride is well below the recommended level.

At the time of going to press there have been encouraging developments on the side of the protagonists. The City of Birmingham, which has always adopted a progressive attitude in public health measures, has finalised its plans for the provision of fluoridated water for its one and a quarter million inhabitants.

In Eire, the Supreme Court has recently upheld a High Court decision that it was not unconstitutional to add fluoride to public water supplies under the Health (Fluoridation of Water Supplies) Act, 1960. In this action a Dublin housewife had challenged the validity of the Act, introduced three years ago, which directed local authorities to fluoridate public water supplies. The original hearing lasted for months and evidence was taken from many international experts representing both points of view. The Judge of the Supreme Court has directed that the costs of both actions, estimated to run to about £60,000, must be borne by the plaintiff.

†According to a report in the "Irish Times" (3.7.64) the Chief Justice said, in the course of giving judgment, that the question of dental caries had become a national problem in Eire. It could result not only in damage to the teeth themselves but through them might be injurious to the general health. The state was organised for the common welfare of all its citizens and had a duty of protecting citizens from dangers to health in a manner not incompatible or inconsistent with the rights of those citizens as human persons. The Court did not accept that fluoridation of water, was, or could be described as a mass medication or mass administration of "drugs" through water and it was a misuse of words to refer to the process in such terms.

It is hoped that the foregoing judgment together with the Birmingham decision will stimulate a more rational attitude towards the fluoridation of water supplies in this country in the coming months.

* The decision to go ahead with fluoridation in a particular district is implemented by the major local authorities (County Councils and County Boroughs) under section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and it is these authorities which, subject to Ministry approval, are responsible for making arrangements with Water Undertakers.

† "The Medical Officer" 10.7.64.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

During the latter part of the period under review consideration was given to the advisability of making this disease notifiable in Mid-Sussex under section 147 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Although a detailed report on this matter was not placed before the Council until early this year (1964), the formalities have been concluded and the disease is now notifiable in the three districts under my supervision. A full report on this matter will be submitted in the Annual Report for 1964.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

During the year I attended twenty-two clinics and schools in the Urban District and carried out a total of 540 injections.

In 1963 the percentage of children under one year in East Sussex who had completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria was 79. In the same age group 63 per cent. of children were immunised against poliomyelitis, and in the age group 1-4 years 68.7 per cent. were vaccinated against smallpox.

The total number of inoculations given by your Medical Officer during the year may be summarised as follows:—

	C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
Diphtheria Immunisation:			
T.A.F.	207	267	209
Diphtheria/Tetanus	164	217	174
Trivax (Triple)	112	53	539
Tetanus	—	3	14
	483	540	936
Others:			
Smallpox	1	8	7
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff) ..	—	66	—
	484	614	943
CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT ..	484		
CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT ..	614		
BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT ..	943		
Total ..	2,041		

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

During the year 1,056 certificates were authenticated by the Health Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Two hundred and ninety-five cases of infectious disease were notified, and of the total notifications received, 142 were attributed to measles and 22 to scarlet fever.

Following the national trend, there was a marked increase in the number of cases of Sonne dysentery in the district, ninety-seven notifications being received during the period 1st March to 30th September.

Sonne Dysentery

Although early preventive measures were taken by the Health Department this outbreak smouldered throughout the spring and summer in the vicinity of two primary schools on a large housing estate in the Urban District.

The follow-up of all cases and contacts, together with the collection of specimens, etc., provided much extra work for the Public Health Inspectors and Health Department staff. Several difficult situations arose with food handlers, who, as a result of routine investigation, were found to be “ carriers ” of the Sonne bacillus. In one instance payment of compensation under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961, was arranged in the case of a food handler whom it had been necessary to exclude from work pending bacteriological clearance. In an incident involving the three-year-old son of a cowman, the latter was debarred from milking on discovering that the whole family were harbouring *Shigella sonnei* in their stools. In another instance restrictions were imposed on one adult, who, until acquiring the infection, had been

employed as a sterilisation technician in a water works outside the district. The Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned was informed and copies of all laboratory reports made available to him until three consecutive negative stools had been obtained.

Food Poisoning due to *Salmonella Enteritidis* (jena variety)—

Incident referred to below occurred in Cuckfield Rural District

The notification of the above incident was made by a family doctor whose practice is based in the Urban District and does, I feel, exemplify the important contribution which the Public Health Department and the Laboratory can make in tracing the source of infection in cases of food poisoning.

This case (case A), a young man of 16 years, was brought to my notice on the 3rd September, the organism having been isolated from the stools on the 6th August. The patient's illness began on the 1st August with vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Blood appeared in the stools during the first week.

The mother of the patient was at the time of the incident employed at a large turkey farm and her work entailed the slaughtering, preparation and packing of turkeys. The son's illness did not clear up as anticipated and the patient was admitted to Foredown Hospital on the 4th September, where he remained for ten days. No other members of the boy's family were affected, but it was learned that another worker at the turkey farm (Case B), a young man of 18 years, had been taken ill with a similar condition on the 20th August. The latter was also admitted to Foredown Hospital but the laboratory was unsuccessful in isolating a salmonella in this case, although the clinical evidence was strongly in favour of a salmonella infection of the same type as the first.

In the meantime the households of cases A and B had submitted specimens to the laboratory, but all were negative. This was very disappointing, as it was anticipated that the mother of case A might prove to be a "carrier," although, on reflection, it was realised that the odds were against finding the causal organism owing to the fact that the carrier state, following infection with food poisoning organisms of the salmonella group, is usually of comparatively short duration.

The difficulties attendant upon the delay in notification were now only too apparent. The circumstantial evidence pointed towards the turkey farm as the most likely source of infection, although the farm was known to be well conducted and the risk to public health, minimal, owing to the fact that the final product is stored in the frozen state.

On the 4th September the final stages of processing, prior to freezing and packing were observed by the Senior Public Health Inspector and myself and particular attention was paid to the point at which the inside of the carcase was swabbed with a cloth prior to freezing. At this visit my attention was drawn by the foreman to a skin condition from which several of the workers were suffering and a tentative diagnosis of Erysipeloid was made. This is a condition prevalent in persons connected with the slaughtering of animals and is due to infection with *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiæ*. (On returning to the office it was confirmed that this condition is now quite common in workers employed in turkey-processing factories).

It appeared to the Public Health Inspector and myself that the occurrence of a salmonella infection and a skin condition at one and the same time, in persons associated directly or indirectly with the turkey farm, was more than mere coincidence and arrangements were made for the collection of faecal specimens from all the workers. Swabs were also taken from the cloths used at the final stages of the processing. All were negative.

In view of this disappointing result it was decided to take regular samples of water from the cooling tanks in which the birds were immersed prior to freezing. The District Public Health Inspector made several visits to the farm to collect specimens, the first series of which were all negative, but on the 27th September the Public Health Laboratory reported that salmonella enteritidis had been isolated and on the 30th September it was learned that the latter belonged to the jena variety.

Some weeks later samples of litter were taken from several of the turkey pens and from one of them salmonella enteritidis (jena variety) was isolated by the laboratory. The salmonella isolated from the original case, the cooling tanks and the litter were eventually shown by the laboratory to be of the same serological type (phage type 8). This proved almost conclusively that the infection had originated at the farm and had probably been introduced by a batch of poults. Many of the latter are susceptible to infection with organisms of the salmonella group and those that survive an attack often become carriers. The mortality amongst the birds in this incident was negligible and it must be assumed that their immunity to this particular organism was high.

In view of the isolation of the infecting organism from the cooling tanks on several occasions, consideration was given to the installation of a chlorination system similar to that used for swimming pools, and as it was known that the latter system had been tried experimentally by a large poultry processing organisation in the S.E., your Medical Officer and Senior Public Health Inspector visited the firm's laboratory in October in order to enquire into the results. We learned that even with a high concentration of chlorine in the cooling tanks a significant bacterial count was still obtained and it had been decided by the firm's scientific advisers that the use of chlorine would not provide any better protection than thorough and regular scrubbing of the tanks, followed by steam sterilisation.

The Senior Public Health Inspector and I visited the farm again on several occasions and armed with laboratory evidence were able to make several suggestions for improvements on the processing line, which have since been adopted.

In conclusion I would like to pay tribute to the immense skill shown by the technicians of the Public Health Laboratory in isolating the organism from the cooling tanks—surely an achievement far greater than the spotting of the proverbial needle in the haystack!

Typhoid—Imported Cases

On the 14th March a circular letter was received from the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health in which reference was made to three cases of typhoid fever which had been reported among persons who had recently returned from Switzerland. Copies of this letter were made immediately and circulated to all family doctors in the Mid-Sussex area.

On the 21st March typhoid fever was diagnosed in a restaurant owner in an adjoining district. Several persons living in the Mid-Sussex area who had visited one or other of the two restaurants in question, sought our advice including a young woman who had been in contact with the case at a party.

Laboratory investigations were carried out in three instances in which individuals had developed a mild enteritis, following a visit to one of the restaurants. It was unnecessary to impose restrictions on any of the contacts and all were allowed to return to work with strict instructions to report to their family doctors if they felt at all unwell.

The slight, but nevertheless quite real, risk of symptomless "Carriers" from the Zermatt area being employed as food handlers naturally received the attention of public health authorities in this country. A circular letter was prepared and sent from my office to the proprietors of 530 catering establishments and retail food shops in the Mid-Sussex area, asking them to let me know if they or any of their employees had recently returned from Switzerland.

Death from Haemorrhagic Chickenpox

The patient, a widow of 48, was admitted to Goddards Green Hospital on Friday, 6th September, with a sore mouth and severe rash. The latter had the classical distribution of chickenpox and the woman's fourteen-year-old son had, in fact, just recovered from the disease (rash 21 days previously).

Prior to the patient's admission she had been under treatment for about a week with a sore mouth. On the 5th September she felt off colour and developed a cough. On the following day a profuse rash appeared, which was mainly confined to the trunk. On admission to hospital, on the 9th, many pocks were found on the mucous membrane of her mouth and one ear was discharging profusely due to the presence of lesions in the external meatus. A productive cough was present and on auscultation a slight dullness was detected at the left base. The patient complained of abdominal pain and tenderness was present below the right costal margin.

The temperature on admission was 102.6 degrees and the pulse 120, but during the day a higher temperature and pulse were recorded. In spite of intensive treatment the patient's condition began to deteriorate rapidly in the early hours of Wednesday morning (11th September) and immediately before death the pulse rose to 140.

A few hours later the Regional Smallpox Consultant and I viewed the body with the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, and the diagnosis was confirmed.

An Outbreak of "Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease"

Although the following relates to an outbreak in the Rural District, it is known that sporadic cases have occurred during the past few months in other parts of the Mid-Sussex area, and a description of the outbreak has been included in this Report as a matter of clinical interest.

On the 7th October a family doctor in the northern half of the district reported that he had seen several children with fever and stomatitis, followed within a few days by small vesicular lesions, mainly confined to the fingers and toes. Most of the affected children were resident on a small housing estate.

On the 8th October I visited the estate with the Senior Public Health Inspector and interviewed several of the families. Throat swabs were taken which later revealed the presence of haemolytic streptococci (Lancefield, group A) in one case, but this result was not thought to be of any significance in relation to the outbreak, which appeared to be almost certainly viral in origin. All the children were known to have consumed soft ice-cream from a van which toured the estate daily but routine inquiries did not produce any information considered to be of value.

In the meantime a search through the office file on Virus Diseases revealed an interesting account of an outbreak in Birmingham in 1959 in which the clinical picture closely resembled the foregoing. In this paper reference was also made to an earlier description of the condition by Canadian workers who, in 1957, had isolated a virus serologically similar to Coxsackie A.16 from a series of cases in Toronto. The experience of the Toronto workers was confirmed at Birmingham by isolation of a similar virus.

The clinical picture in Mid-Sussex so closely resembled the description of the outbreaks which had occurred in Birmingham and Toronto that there was no doubt in our minds that the diagnosis was valid.

The biological similarity between Coxsackie virus and Foot and Mouth Disease in cattle has been remarked upon and the experts consider it not at all surprising to find at least one Coxsackie virus producing lesions of "Foot and Mouth" type distribution, although actually the two groups of viruses are serologically distinct.

Faecal specimens were taken from two or three children and I understand from the virologists (April, 1964) that a virus not yet identified has been isolated in the Coxsackie laboratory. Further information is awaited.

The small outbreak in Mid-Sussex was followed by a similar outbreak in a neighbouring district and during the weeks that followed other cases were reported in various parts of the country.

In conclusion I would like to thank the family doctor concerned for drawing my attention to this interesting outbreak and for his co-operation in informing me of suitable persons from whom specimens could be obtained.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Unit visited Haywards Heath and Lindfield during the year.

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

	Haywards Heath			Lindfield		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons X-rayed	590	818	1,408	67	142	209
Abnormal Films:						
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision	1	1	2	—	1	1
Cardio - Vascular Lesions (Acquired)	9	7	16	1	2	3

Out of a total of 1,617 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered (Haywards Heath 2 and Lindfield 1) and none of these required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

The Unit also visited a large institution in the district during February, 1963.

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

	Male	Female	Total
Total number X-rayed	349	458	807
Abnormal Films:			
Tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision	1	—	1
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision	—	1	1
Malignant Disease (Bronchial Carcinoma)	—	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	—	1	1
Pneumoconiosis	1	—	1
Cardio-Vascular Lesions (Congenital) ..	—	1	1
Cardio-Vascular Lesions (Acquired) ..	9	21	30

Out of a total of 807 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and, of these, only 1 required close clinical supervision or treatment.
 Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring
 treatment or close clinical supervision 1.24

W.V.S. MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE—HAYWARDS HEATH AREA

During the period January to December, 1963, a total of 2,322 meals was provided.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47

This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention. Such persons are often living on their own under poor and insanitary conditions and although it was not necessary to take formal action under this Section, several cases were investigated during the year.

HOUSING

Mr. C. A. C. Ford, Housing Manager, has kindly furnished the following report on the Council's housing activities for the year.

PROPERTIES FOR LETTING

Applications for Accommodation—

During the year under review the Council continued to receive more applications for accommodation than it was able to meet either by new building or vacancies in existing dwellings and thus the "Waiting List" increased by 29 cases from 211 at December, 1962, to 240 at the end of 1963.

The figure of 240 cases outstanding represents a local demand within this Urban District since only persons with a proven housing need and either residential or employment connections of not less than twelve months are accepted.

Properties under Control or in Course of Construction

Twelve more dwellings were added to the pool of properties for letting, making 1,102 units erected by the Council either before or since the war. Forty-one prefabricated bungalows were, however, demolished in 1962 and 79 Council houses sold to the sitting tenant so that only 982 dwellings were under control at the end of the year.

Forty-two units comprising bed-sitting room, one and two bedroomed flats were nearing completion—a group of 14 at a site at Lindfield to be centrally heated and served by a resident warden. These properties it was hoped to use to some extent for the transfer of some of the Council's older tenants who no longer needed the three bedrooms they now occupy. Forty more dwellings, five 3-bedroomed houses, twenty-three 2-bedroomed houses and twelve 1-bedroomed flats, were about to be started on sites which had been acquired by the surrender of portions of gardens of existing houses on the Estates in the Bentswood area and at Luxford Road, Lindfield.

Looking into the future and the necessity to demolish the remaining 26 prefabricated bungalows at Hanbury Lane, Haywards Heath, the Council had already started work for the transference of allotments to other ground. Special industrial building techniques were being studied with the possibility of building a much larger number of dwellings quickly on this site to relieve increasing demands and reduce the waiting period—now approximately three years. Further land acquisitions are much in the mind of the Housing Development Sub-Committee.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Since 1953 when the Council decided on the use of land in Ashenground and Rumbolds Woods for houses to be built expressly for sale, 143 dwellings have been made available to meet the needs of local people with a secure income but insufficient savings required for normal house mortgage purposes. Sixteen such houses of three-bedroomed semi-detached type were built during the year and since the interest and demand for such accommodation still continues approximately 80 applications were outstanding at the close of the year. Sixteen more dwellings were under construction for 1964 and 32 planned for erection on the remaining undeveloped portion of land in this area.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

There is only one public swimming pool in the Urban District. It is privately owned. Mains water is used for filling at the beginning of the season and is changed from time to time during the summer months. The water at the pool is treated by pressure filters, aeration and chlorination. All the samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year were satisfactory.

In addition to the above, several private schools and a secondary modern school have open-air swimming pools in their grounds. All were supervised throughout the bathing season.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Monthly samples were taken for bacteriological analysis and all were reported as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water. The water was chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.

(v) Every house in the district is provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:—

Cuckfield Rural District	..	11
Cuckfield Urban District	..	11
Burgess Hill Urban District	..	8
East Sussex County Council	..	98 (68 schoolchildren)
Mid-Sussex Water Company	..	1

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Staynes, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary.

In conclusion, I would like to thank members of the Council, particularly the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

D. M. RICHARDSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	D. M. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.) (Also <i>Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Rural and Burgess Hill Urban Districts and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council</i>)
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i> ..	R. STAYNES, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i>
<i>Additional Public Health Inspector</i> ..	J. D. LEESON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i> <i>Certified Smoke Inspector</i>
<i>Secretary to the M.O.H.</i>	Miss G. L. EVERSON
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i>	Miss B. P. RACKHAM Miss W. M. AVERY
<i>Clerk to the S.P.H.I.</i>	Mrs. M. GOWING

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1961	1962	1963
Area of District in Acres ..	3,912	3,912	3,912
Population estimated to middle of year	20,080	20,840	21,300
Rateable Value	£367,787	£383,698	£1,046,743
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,396 7s. 5d.	£1,478 19s. 8d.	£4,229 (estimated)
Density of Population (persons per acre)	5.13	5.33	5.44
Number of Houses	6,468	6,644	6,735
Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	15.36	15.04	16.18
Death Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	9.16	10.33	11.02
Infant Mortality Rate ..	10.79	6.83	13.11

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	130	285
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20
Total Live Births							166	139	305
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude) ..							14.32		
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected)							16.18		
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births							6.56		
Still Births							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total Still Births							2	—	2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)							6.51		

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Live and Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	139	307

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
							—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
							—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rates:—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.11
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.53
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	1	1
							—	—	—
Total	2	2	4

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	13.11
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Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	1	1
							—	—	—
Total	2	2	4
							—	—	—

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	13.11
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Perinatal Mortality							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	4	2	6
Perinatal Morality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Cuckfield Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.54
(b) Mid-Sussex Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.58

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00

Deaths							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	239	379
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.79
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.02

CAUSES OF DEATH IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>
1.	Prematurity (1st twin 11lb. 3ozs.)	3 hours
2.	Cerebral haemorrhage (Tentorial tear)	3 days
3.	Respiratory failure (Prematurity 34 weeks)	3 hours
4.	Neonatal Asphyxia (Prematurity 32 weeks)	8 hours

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	1
4.	Diphtheria	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—
8.	Measles	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—
16.	Diabetes	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14
18.	Coronary disease, angina	28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1
20.	Other heart disease	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	8
22.	Influenza	—
23.	Pneumonia	16
24.	Bronchitis	8
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—
31.	Congenital malformations	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	—
34.	All other accidents	2
35.	Suicide	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—
	Totals ..	140
		239

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

	1962	1963
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	128 (41.03 %) 53 (16.99 %)	133 (35.09 %) 59 (15.57 %)
(ii) Cancer (all sites) (Cancer of Lung and Bronchus) . .	46 (14.74 %) 8 (2.56 %)	62 (16.36 %) 10 (2.64 %)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	49 (15.70 %)	54 (14.25 %)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (including tuber- culosis) (Respiratory tuberculosis)	42 (13.46 %) 1 (0.32 %)	74 (19.52 %) 1 (0.26 %)

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The following Laboratories are utilised for the examination of specimens:—
Public Health Laboratory, Brighton
Cuckfield Hospital Laboratory
Public Analyst's Laboratory at Lewes

I would like to express my thanks to the Directors of the above Labora-
tories for their assistance, particularly Dr. J. E. Jameson, of the Brighton Public
Health Laboratory, for his helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of Infectious disease are removed by one of the British Red Cross
Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge
Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the
treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle
block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side
wards.

A table on page 22 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of
smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long
Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres:

Cuckfield	Congregational Church	2nd Friday
(Weighing Centre only)	Hall	
Haywards Heath	E.S.C.C. Clinic	2nd Tuesday 10 a.m.-12 noon
	Oaklands	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Friday
	Haywards Heath	(Toddlers only 2nd Tuesday and 4th Friday)
		Dr. 2nd Tuesday, 1st, 3rd and 4th Friday

Bentswood	..	Presentation Church Hall New England Road Haywards Heath	1st, 2nd and 3rd Monday Dr. on 1st and 2nd Monday (Toddlers only 2nd Monday)
Lindfield	..	Congregational Hall High Street	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday

Clinics:

Diphtheria Immunisation	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath	2nd Friday 2.30-3.30 p.m.
Chest	..	Haywards Heath Hospital Cuckfield Hospital	Every Thursday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) Thursdays 2 p.m. Diagnostic
Orthopaedic	..	B.R.C.S. Centre Paddockhall Road Haywards Heath	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. 2-4.30 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd Tuesday 10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
Speech Therapy	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath E.S.C.C. Clinic Mill Road Burgess Hill	Wednesday 10 a.m. Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Wednesday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
Eye Refractions (Schoolchildren)	..	Haywards Heath Hospital Sussex Street Clinic Brighton	Every Friday (by appointment) Every Thursday (by appointment)
Minor Ailments	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath	As required
Child Guidance	..	East Grinstead: Moat Road Lewes: Castlegate House Portslade: Old Shoreham Road Burgess Hill: E.S.C.C. Clinic Mill Road	Every Thursday (by appointment) Every Wednesday (by appointment) Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
Dental	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath	By appointment

School Clinic	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath	Dr. Waugh (by appointment)
*Family Planning	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
*Sub-Fertility	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m.-3.30 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
Venereal Diseases	.	Facilities are available at Royal Sussex County Hos- pital, Brighton	
		Men	.. .. Monday .. 4.30 p.m.-7 p.m. Wednesday.. 9.45 a.m.-12 noon Thursday .. 1.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m.
		Women and Children	.. Tuesday .. 1.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m. Thursday .. 10 a.m.-12 noon Saturday .. By appointment only
		New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes	
* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association			

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total cases notified	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Dysentery	97	-	4	4	3	3	52	7	6	14	4	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	22	-	-	-	-	6	12	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Measles	142	2	18	16	22	28	50	2	3	1	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	7	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ..	295	5	22	20	29	37	115	12	20	29	5	1	3	2

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1949-1963

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
1949	16,370	114	99	213	6	8	14	13.87	91	109	200	3	3	6	26.43	27	
1950	16,776	101	82	183	9	10	19	12.04	93	114	207	3	2	5	24.75	-5	
1951	16,830	103	89	192	3	6	9	11.94	80	144	224	2	3	5	24.87	-23	
1952	16,940	93	99	192	4	8	12	12.04	88	106	194	-	1	1	4.90	10	
1953	17,010	95	96	191	6	5	11	11.88	101	173	274	4	1	5	24.75	-72	
1954	16,980	74	87	161	3	3	6	9.84	114	168	282	3	2	5	29.94	-115	
1955	17,090	88	91	179	7	3	10	11.06	107	171	278	-	1	1	5.29	-89	
1956	17,340	101	102	203	2	6	8	12.17	120	165	286	-	2	2	9.48	-75	
1957	17,670	110	93	203	8	5	13	12.23	151	160	311	1	2	3	13.89	-95	
1958	18,010	102	128	230	4	10	14	15.98	121	182	303	2	2	4	16.39	-59	
1959	18,460	122	112	234	8	2	10	15.59	103	162	265	1	1	2	8.19	-21	
1960	19,160	133	93	226	8	5	13	13.84	117	153	270	2	1	3	12.55	-31	
1961	20,080	125	136	261	9	8	17	15.36	107	172	279	3	-	3	10.79	-1	
1962	20,840	150	131	281	7	5	12	15.04	129	183	312	-	2	2	6.83	-19	
1963	21,300	155	130	285	11	9	20	16.18	140	239	379	2	2	4	13.11	-74	

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1963

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 35	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 55	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55 - 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Totals	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	—

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1942-63

Year	New Cases						Deaths						Number on Register at end of Year					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1942	6	5	11	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	30	34	64	11	17	28
1943	10	10	20	2	2	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	32	33	65	12	18	30
1944	7	3	10	1	1	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	38	35	73	13	18	31
1945	7	3	10	1	3	4	4	1	5	—	—	—	38	35	73	13	19	32
1946	11	2	13	2	4	6	5	2	7	—	—	—	39	31	70	15	22	37
1947	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	37	28	65	13	21	34
1948	5	1	6	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	38	28	66	13	19	32
1949	8	6	14	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	41	33	74	12	19	31
1950	8	11	19	—	—	10	3	—	3	—	—	—	35	41	76	16	22	38
1951	14	10	24	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	49	95	16	24	40
1952	26	4	30	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	71	49	120	15	21	36
1953	12	4	16	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	81	53	134	15	20	35
1954	7	5	12	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	78	42	120	10	11	21
1955	4	4	8	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	78	44	122	9	12	21
1956	9	3	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	44	129	5	12	17
1957	3	5	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	76	43	119	5	9	14
1958	5	6	11	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	82	47	129	5	10	15
1959	4	4	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	82	50	132	6	11	17
1960	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	79	50	129	6	9	15
1961	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	55	132	6	9	15
1962	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	71	55	126	6	9	15
1963	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	73	59	132	5	11	16

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HASSOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid (Contact)	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	24	—	1	5	30
Measles and Pneumonia	—	1	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	2	1	—	—	3
Mumps	—	2	—	8	10
Mumps and Orchitis	1	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	2	2	—	6	10
Haemorrhagic Chickenpox	—	1	—	—	1
Chickenpox and Shingles	—	1	—	—	1
Rubella	2	1	—	1	4
Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	2
Tonsillitis and Otitis Media	—	—	1	—	1
Pharyngitis	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	1	—	—	—	1
Old T.B. and Influenza	—	1	—	—	1
Asthma	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	—	—	1	2	3
Abdominal Pain	2	—	—	—	2
Shingles	—	—	—	1	1
Scabies	1	—	—	—	1
Friedlanders Bacillus	—	—	—	1	1
Observation Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	5	2	—	14	21
Total ..	42	15	3	44	104

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-five different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Total
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	—	1	2
Gastro-enteritis	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea and Abdominal Pain	1	—	—	1
Observation Diarrhoea	—	1	—	1
Meningitis	—	1	—	1
Measles	2	—	—	2
Mumps and Eye Injury	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (gonococcal ophthalmia)	—	1	—	1
Gonorrhoea	—	1	—	1
Infective Hepatitis and Erysipelas of leg.. .. .	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	1
Haemolytic Streptococcal Throat Infection	—	1	—	1
Total	7	5	6	18

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Below is a list of visits made by your Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operative:—

INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act—Housing	..	..	..	149
Housing Act	..	..	..	165
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	664
Improvement Grant Survey	..	..	..	150
Food Premises:—				
Bakehouses	..	..	..	29
Bakers' Shops	..	..	..	30
Butchers	..	..	..	77
Fishmongers	..	..	..	27
Grocers, General Stores	..	..	..	152
Greengrocers	..	..	..	82
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	25
Confectioners	..	..	..	34
Public Houses	..	..	..	17
Clubs—Licensing Act	..	..	..	4
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	85
Dairies, Milk Shops	..	..	..	27
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	48
Kiosks	..	..	..	1
Vans and Stalls	..	..	..	18
			—	656
Public Health Act—Other Premises	..	..	..	81
Drainage of Foxhill	..	..	..	15
* Factories Act	..	..	..	51
Hairdressers	..	..	..	33
Shops Act	..	..	..	2
† Prevention of Damage by Pests Act—Treatments				988
			Inspections	668
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	27
C.A.A. Atmospheric Pollution Measurement	..	..	..	557
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	7
Food Condemnations	..	..	..	15
Cattle Market	..	..	..	7
Caravans	..	..	..	6
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	45
Food Poisoning and Dysentery, etc.	..	..	..	1,178
† Disinfestations	..	..	..	58
Schools	..	..	..	6
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	3
Noise Abatement Act	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	76
				<hr/>
				5,611

* There is an arrangement whereby the Building Inspector deals with the provision of sanitary accommodation at building sites and only in cases of difficulty does the Public Health Inspector intervene.

† These figures include visits by the Council's Rodent Operative.

COMPLAINTS

Three hundred and sixty-five complaints were received and dealt with:—

Rats and Mice	238
Insect Pests (Wasps 34, Beetles 2, Woodworm 2, Flies 22, Cockroaches 3)	63
Offensive Smells	26
Nuisances from Drains	11
Smoke	4
Food	11
Water	1
Noise	4
Miscellaneous	7
	365

STATUTORY NOTICES

Housing Act, 1957

One Statutory Notice was served under Section 18 (1) (a) of the Housing Act, 1957.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

	<i>Notices Out- standing at 1.1.63</i>	<i>Notices Served during 1963</i>	<i>Notices Complied with during 1963</i>	<i>Notices Outstand- ing at 31.12.63</i>	
				<i>Served prior to 1963</i>	<i>Served during 1963</i>
Food and Drugs Act ..	18	30	40	2	6
Public Health Act ..	12	33	28	3	14
Housing Act	9	55	36	4	24
Factories Act	6	2	6	1	1
Clean Air Act	1	2	2	—	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	—	2	2	—	—
Totals ..	46	124	114	10	46

Voluntary Works Supervised—11

HOUSING

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	120
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	978
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	35
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	35
(3)		Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation and represented under the Housing Act ..	1
(4)		Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	75

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	57
--	----

3. Number of New Houses erected during the year 1963:—

(1) State aided:—

(a)	By Local Authority	8
(b)	By Public Utility	Nil
(2)	Without State aid	207

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for Improvement Grants received during the year was 45, all of which were approved, comprising 36 Discretionary Grants and 9 Standard Grants (25 owner/occupied houses and 20 tenanted houses).

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	No. of Grants Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Estimated Cost of all Works	Estimated Cost of Approved Works	Total Maximum Grant Approved	Total Grant Paid
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1963	36	22	14	23,458 12 0	17,970 19 1	8,973 10 0	4,577 0 0
since 1954	210	145	65	128,109 1 2	99,317 6 8	48,474 19 6	41,360 8 3

STANDARD GRANTS

Year	No. of Grants Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Total Maximum Grant Approved			Actual Cost of Approved Works			Total Grant Paid		
1963	9	5	4	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				581	0	0	568	15	7	397	0	0
since 1959	35	24	11	2,856	0	0	4,084	3	2	2,067	0	0

It will be seen that since the inception of the scheme 245 houses have been modernized with grant aid and that works (including repair works) costing over £130,000 have been carried out at these houses.

IMPROVEMENT GRANT SURVEY

Towards the end of 1962 a survey of two areas comprising 421 dwellings was commenced with a view to securing the modernisation of the dwellings under the Improvement Grant scheme. Since the original report on the survey a further 16 dwellings have been added to the number inspected. Of the 437 dwellings, 242 had all 5 standard amenities, whilst 195 lacked some or all of them. Since the survey, improvements, not all with grant aid, have been carried out at 41 dwellings, leaving 154 still needing improvement. More than half the latter are occupied by old people who have no desire to have the improvements and indeed could make little use of them.

I do not think compulsion of the kind introduced in the new Housing Act will achieve much in this district where as houses become vacant none are re-let, and the new owner occupiers all modernise their purchases almost invariably with the aid of an improvement grant.

HOUSING OF THE AGED

In 1962 a firm of private developers who had purchased a large hotel and grounds in this district, conceived the idea that the hotel building might well be converted to old people's dwellings to house the elderly relatives of the purchasers of houses on their estate. A Housing Association was formed and an application for an Improvement Grant in respect of the conversion of the hotel to 31 flats was received; the Council was also asked to loan the cost of acquisition and the cost of conversion, less improvement grant.

As it was considered that the costs involved in providing the dwellings by the conversion were in excess of that at which purpose built flats for the elderly could be provided, the Housing Association was requested to consider this course and eventually a proposal for the demolition of the hotel and the erection of a building providing 21 flats was approved, the Council to loan the capital cost involved, the scheme to rank for Government subsidy and County (Welfare) grant, the Council to have representation on the Committee responsible for the lettings and having the first call on one third of the lettings.

FOOD PREMISES

The following tables show the number of food premises in the district, and the number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Bakehouses	4
Basement Bakehouse	1
Butchers	15
Grocers	42
Greengrocers	16
Confectioners	23
Fishmongers	4
Fried Fish Shops	3
Bakers	10
Food Kiosks	2
Canteens	15
Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens	20
Public Houses	24

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sale of Ice Cream:—

	<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Grocers	25	80
Greengrocers	4	20
Confectioners	21	15
Fishmonger	1	7
Bakers	2	6
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 128

Preparation of Sausages and/or Pickling Meat:

	<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Butchers	15	65

Preservation of Food (by cooking):—

	<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Grocers	6	19
Bakehouses	3	14
Fried Fish Shops	3	19
Fishmonger	1	7
Butcher	2	9
Baker	1	5
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 73

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies	2
Distributors	26

FOOD HYGIENE

Frequent visits to food shops and food preparing premises are made and advantage is taken at these visits to discuss with employees the mechanics of, and the necessity for, hygienic practices. Frequent staff changes (particularly amongst those doing the more menial jobs) and indeed of ownership or management of some premises, demands constant attention if a reasonable standard is to be maintained.

The following is a list of complaints of unsound food and foreign bodies in food.

Apple Pies	..	..	apples changing colour and fermenting
Bread Rolls	..	..	moulds
Chicken Pieccs	..	..	decomposition
Packet of Tea	..	..	alleged to be infested with insects
Dates (2)	..	..	alleged mouldy
Tinned Peaches	..	..	alleged to contain fragments of glass
National Dried Milk	..	..	changing colour and tasting cooked
Bread	..	..	fly in loaf
Corned Beef (2)	..	..	piece of metal embedded in both

Not all the complaints were confirmed, e.g.

- (a) The pieces of chicken had been served to the customer from a refrigerator in a shop, kept in a car for 4/5 hours on a day when the shade temperature reached 71 degrees (the temperature in the car must have been much higher) and then found to be decomposing.
- (b) The packet of tea had insects in the outside end fold-overs but not in the tea. There were no insects in the shop from which the purchase had been made.
- (c) The peaches had been emptied from the tin into a glass bowl and then served into smaller glass bowls. Some of the bowls were "chipped" and the canners contended that there was no glass of this particular type used in their factory.

No legal proceedings were taken, but when the complaints were confirmed by our investigations warnings were given.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

The following repairs, improvements, etc., to food premises were carried out:—

Sanitary conveniences cleansed and repaired	..	..	4
Wash basins and water heaters repaired	..	..	5
Walls, floors and ceilings repaired	..	..	5
Walls, floors and ceilings cleansed and redecorated	..	..	12
Protection of food from risk of contamination	..	..	11
Provision of new sinks and one fishmonger's slab	..	..	3

CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned foods are disposed of by burying in the refuse tip and during the year there were 38 condemnations of food involving:—

Fresh meat $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	Tinned fruit and vegetables $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.
Tinned meat $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.	Other food 2 cwts.

MILK SAMPLING

During the year 33 samples were submitted for biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli and *Brucella abortus* with negative result.

ICE CREAM

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream in this district. Fifty-eight premises are registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Seventy-eight samples of ice cream were tested during the year, fifty-eight were grade I and twenty were grade II.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-seven samples of ice-cream have been taken since 1949, of which 795 were grade I, 316 grade II, 50 grade III and 6 grade IV.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1961

The Clerk to the Justices submitted to the Council applications for the renewal of the registration of six clubs and for a new club to be registered. The new club replaced the unsatisfactory premises referred to last year.

No objection to the proposals were made.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The number of notices under Section 3 of the above Act of intention to install boilers was 3.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION MEASUREMENT

At the two sites in Haywards Heath we continued to make daily recordings of the levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere as part of the national survey being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. So far the survey has not been in progress long enough for definite conclusions to be drawn.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Complaints of smoke nuisance from steam trains were confirmed and the matter was taken up with British Railways who, after investigation, promised to deal with the matter. No further complaints have been received.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ACT, 1957

There is not a lot of pig-keeping in this area—there are 4 users of swill on a large scale, two who collect from the public and two who use the products of their own institutions only. Of the other six or seven pig-keepers none use swill. All were inspected during the year and those using waste food boil it.

Two persons are licensed to operate plant and equipment for boiling waste food.

FACTORIES

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	69	37	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	82	42	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate lighting (S.5) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	1	—	—	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

HAIRDRESSERS' ESTABLISHMENTS

Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers were adopted during 1962 and 33 visits to their establishments revealed them to be generally of a high standard.

DISINFESTATIONS

The public seek the assistance of the Health Department in dealing with infestations of all kinds and, where possible, this is given. Wasps are dealt with either by liquid insecticide or Cymag, and, when practicable, the nests are removed. The operator is allowed to use his discretion as to whether or not he can safely deal with wasps' nests and if there is obvious risk he may decline to do so. A charge is made to cover the cost of this work.

Number of infestations dealt with—

Wasps	..	..	..	34
Beetles	..	..	..	2
Flies	..	..	..	22
Woodworm	..	..	..	2
Cockroaches	..	..	..	3
				—
				63
				—

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

There were 238 complaints of rat or mouse infestation during the year, compared with 190 in 1962 and 233 in 1961. As a result, work was done at 285 premises, all with minor infestations, and 187 dead rats were found. In addition parts of the district were subjected to a routine survey.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two shops are registered under the above Act for the sale of pet animals and during the year 7 visits were made to them.

